



Figure 4-2. Moisture Sampling Train - Approximation Method.

**Pt. 60, App. A-3, Meth. 4**

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Plant \_\_\_\_\_  
Location \_\_\_\_\_  
Operator \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Run No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ambient temperature \_\_\_\_\_  
Barometric pressure \_\_\_\_\_  
Probe Length \_\_\_\_\_



SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION

Traverse Pt. No.	Sampling time ( $\Delta$ ), min	Stack temperature $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	Pressure differential across orifice meter $\Delta H$ mm (in.) $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Meter reading gas sample volume $\text{m}^3$ ( $\text{ft}^3$ )	$\Delta V_m$ $\text{m}^3$ ( $\text{ft}^3$ )	Gas sample temperature at dry gas meter		Temperature of gas leaving condenser or last impinger $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )
						Inlet $T_{m_{in}}$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	Outlet $T_{m_{out}}$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	
Average								

Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Test \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Operator \_\_\_\_\_  
 Barometric pressure \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 4-3. Moisture Determination—Reference Method

Clock time	Gas Volume through meter, ( $V_m$ ), m <sup>3</sup> (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Rate meter setting m <sup>3</sup> /min (ft <sup>3</sup> / min)	Meter temperature °C ( °F)

Figure 4-4. Example Moisture Determination Field Data Sheet—Approximation Method

	Impinger volume, ml	Silica gel weight, g
Final		
Initial		
Difference		

Figure 4-5. Analytical Data—Reference Method

#### METHOD 5—DETERMINATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3.

##### 1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analyte. Particulate matter (PM). No CAS number assigned.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of PM emissions from stationary sources.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

##### 2.0 Summary of Method

Particulate matter is withdrawn isokinetically from the source and collected on a glass fiber filter maintained at a temperature of  $120 \pm 14$  °C ( $248 \pm 25$  °F) or such other temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards or approved by the Administrator for a particular application. The PM mass, which includes any material that condenses at or above the filtration temperature, is determined gravimetrically after the removal of uncombined water.

##### 3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

##### 4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

##### 5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

### 6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. The following items are required for sample collection:

6.1.1 Sampling Train. A schematic of the sampling train used in this method is shown in Figure 5-1 in Section 18.0. Complete construction details are given in APTD-0581 (Reference 2 in Section 17.0); commercial models of this train are also available. For changes from APTD-0581 and for allowable modifications of the train shown in Figure 5-1, see the following subsections.

NOTE: The operating and maintenance procedures for the sampling train are described in APTD-0576 (Reference 3 in Section 17.0). Since correct usage is important in obtaining valid results, all users should read APTD-0576 and adopt the operating and maintenance procedures outlined in it, unless otherwise specified herein.

6.1.1.1 Probe Nozzle. Stainless steel (316) or glass with a sharp, tapered leading edge. The angle of taper shall be  $\leq 30^\circ$ , and the taper shall be on the outside to preserve a constant internal diameter. The probe nozzle shall be of the button-hook or elbow design, unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. If made of stainless steel, the nozzle shall be constructed from seamless tubing. Other materials of construction may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. A range of nozzle sizes suitable for isokinetic sampling should be available. Typical nozzle sizes range from 0.32 to 1.27 cm ( $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in) inside diameter (ID) in increments of 0.16 cm ( $\frac{1}{16}$  in). Larger nozzle sizes are also available if higher volume sampling trains are used. Each nozzle shall be calibrated, according to the procedures outlined in Section 10.1.

6.1.1.2 Probe Liner. Borosilicate or quartz glass tubing with a heating system capable of maintaining a probe gas temperature during sampling of  $120 \pm 14^\circ\text{C}$  ( $248 \pm 25^\circ\text{F}$ ), or such other temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards or as approved by the Administrator for a particular application. Since the actual temperature at the outlet of the probe is not usually monitored during sampling, probes constructed according to APTD-0581 and utilizing the calibration curves of APTD-0576 (or calibrated according to the procedure outlined in APTD-0576) will be considered acceptable. Either borosilicate or quartz glass probe liners may be used for stack temperatures up to about  $480^\circ\text{C}$  ( $900^\circ\text{F}$ ); quartz glass liners shall be used for temperatures between 480 and  $900^\circ\text{C}$  ( $900$  and  $1,650^\circ\text{F}$ ). Both types of liners may be used at higher temperatures than specified for short periods of time, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The softening temperature for borosilicate glass is  $820^\circ\text{C}$  ( $1500^\circ\text{F}$ ), and for quartz glass it is  $1500^\circ\text{C}$  ( $2700^\circ\text{F}$ ). Whenever practical, every effort should be made to use borosilicate or quartz

glass probe liners. Alternatively, metal liners (e.g., 316 stainless steel, Incoloy 825 or other corrosion resistant metals) made of seamless tubing may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

6.1.1.3 Pitot Tube. Type S, as described in Section 6.1 of Method 2, or other device approved by the Administrator. The pitot tube shall be attached to the probe (as shown in Figure 5-1) to allow constant monitoring of the stack gas velocity. The impact (high pressure) opening plane of the pitot tube shall be even with or above the nozzle entry plane (see Method 2, Figure 2-7) during sampling. The Type S pitot tube assembly shall have a known coefficient, determined as outlined in Section 10.0 of Method 2.

6.1.1.4 Differential Pressure Gauge. Inclined manometer or equivalent device (two), as described in Section 6.2 of Method 2. One manometer shall be used for velocity head ( $\Delta p$ ) readings, and the other, for orifice differential pressure readings.

6.1.1.5 Filter Holder. Borosilicate glass, with a glass frit filter support and a silicone rubber gasket. Other materials of construction (e.g., stainless steel, Teflon, or Viton) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The holder design shall provide a positive seal against leakage from the outside or around the filter. The holder shall be attached immediately at the outlet of the probe (or cyclone, if used).

6.1.1.6 Filter Heating System. Any heating system capable of maintaining a temperature around the filter holder of  $120 \pm 14^\circ\text{C}$  ( $248 \pm 25^\circ\text{F}$ ) during sampling, or such other temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards or approved by the Administrator for a particular application.

6.1.1.7 Temperature Sensor. A temperature sensor capable of measuring temperature to within  $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$  ( $5.4^\circ\text{F}$ ) shall be installed so that the sensing tip of the temperature sensor is in direct contact with the sample gas, and the temperature around the filter holder can be regulated and monitored during sampling.

6.1.1.8 Condenser. The following system shall be used to determine the stack gas moisture content: Four impingers connected in series with leak-free ground glass fittings or any similar leak-free noncontaminating fittings. The first, third, and fourth impingers shall be of the Greenburg-Smith design, modified by replacing the tip with a 1.3 cm ( $\frac{1}{2}$  in.) ID glass tube extending to about 1.3 cm ( $\frac{1}{2}$  in.) from the bottom of the flask. The second impinger shall be of the Greenburg-Smith design with the standard tip. Modifications (e.g., using flexible connections between the impingers, using materials other than glass, or using flexible vacuum lines to connect the filter holder to the condenser) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The first and

second impingers shall contain known quantities of water (Section 8.3.1), the third shall be empty, and the fourth shall contain a known weight of silica gel, or equivalent desiccant. A temperature sensor, capable of measuring temperature to within 1 °C (2 °F) shall be placed at the outlet of the fourth impinger for monitoring purposes. Alternatively, any system that cools the sample gas stream and allows measurement of the water condensed and moisture leaving the condenser, each to within 1 ml or 1 g may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. An acceptable technique involves the measurement of condensed water either gravimetrically or volumetrically and the determination of the moisture leaving the condenser by: (1) monitoring the temperature and pressure at the exit of the condenser and using Dalton's law of partial pressures; or (2) passing the sample gas stream through a tared silica gel (or equivalent desiccant) trap with exit gases kept below 20 °C (68 °F) and determining the weight gain. If means other than silica gel are used to determine the amount of moisture leaving the condenser, it is recommended that silica gel (or equivalent) still be used between the condenser system and pump to prevent moisture condensation in the pump and metering devices and to avoid the need to make corrections for moisture in the metered volume.

NOTE: If a determination of the PM collected in the impingers is desired in addition to moisture content, the impinger system described above shall be used, without modification. Individual States or control agencies requiring this information shall be contacted as to the sample recovery and analysis of the impinger contents.

6.1.1.9 Metering System. Vacuum gauge, leak-free pump, temperature sensors capable of measuring temperature to within 3 °C (5.4 °F), dry gas meter (DGM) capable of measuring volume to within 2 percent, and related equipment, as shown in Figure 5-1. Other metering systems capable of maintaining sampling rates within 10 percent of isokinetic and of determining sample volumes to within 2 percent may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. When the metering system is used in conjunction with a pitot tube, the system shall allow periodic checks of isokinetic rates.

6.1.1.10 Sampling trains utilizing metering systems designed for higher flow rates than that described in APTD-0581 or APTD-0576 may be used provided that the specifications of this method are met.

6.1.2 Barometer. Mercury, aneroid, or other barometer capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in.).

NOTE: The barometric pressure reading may be obtained from a nearby National Weather Service station. In this case, the

station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and sampling point shall be made at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in.) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or plus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in.) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation decrease.

6.1.3 Gas Density Determination Equipment. Temperature sensor and pressure gauge, as described in Sections 6.3 and 6.4 of Method 2, and gas analyzer, if necessary, as described in Method 3. The temperature sensor shall, preferably, be permanently attached to the pitot tube or sampling probe in a fixed configuration, such that the tip of the sensor extends beyond the leading edge of the probe sheath and does not touch any metal. Alternatively, the sensor may be attached just prior to use in the field. Note, however, that if the temperature sensor is attached in the field, the sensor must be placed in an interference-free arrangement with respect to the Type S pitot tube openings (see Method 2, Figure 2-4). As a second alternative, if a difference of not more than 1 percent in the average velocity measurement is to be introduced, the temperature sensor need not be attached to the probe or pitot tube. (This alternative is subject to the approval of the Administrator.)

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are required for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Probe-Liner and Probe-Nozzle Brushes. Nylon bristle brushes with stainless steel wire handles. The probe brush shall have extensions (at least as long as the probe) constructed of stainless steel, Nylon, Teflon, or similarly inert material. The brushes shall be properly sized and shaped to brush out the probe liner and nozzle.

6.2.2 Wash Bottles. Two Glass wash bottles are recommended. Alternatively, polyethylene wash bottles may be used. It is recommended that acetone not be stored in polyethylene bottles for longer than a month.

6.2.3 Glass Sample Storage Containers. Chemically resistant, borosilicate glass bottles, for acetone washes, 500 ml or 1000 ml. Screw cap liners shall either be rubber-backed Teflon or shall be constructed so as to be leak-free and resistant to chemical attack by acetone. (Narrow mouth glass bottles have been found to be less prone to leakage.) Alternatively, polyethylene bottles may be used.

6.2.4 Petri Dishes. For filter samples; glass or polyethylene, unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

6.2.5 Graduated Cylinder and/or Balance. To measure condensed water to within 1 ml or 0.5 g. Graduated cylinders shall have subdivisions no greater than 2 ml.

6.2.6 Plastic Storage Containers. Air-tight containers to store silica gel.